

## HOPE SPRINGS LIVELY IN THE HUMAN BREAST

Administration, on Advice from Mexico City, Believes There is Yet a Chance That Negotiations Will Be Successful

### POSSIBLE NEW BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Against This is Statement of Mexican Newspapers That Huerta Will Be Compelled to Be Candidate for Presidency

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Administration officials declared late tonight that both Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy at Mexico City, and John Lind, Wilson's personal envoy at Vera Cruz, were in frequent communication with officials of the Huerta government concerning a new basis for negotiations through which they hoped to bring about peace in Mexico. A message from O'Shaughnessy reached the president today and while its contents were not disclosed, it is said to be indicative of important developments within the next few days. The new basis for peace, most of which are being carried on orally, contemplated certain questions as having been disposed of definitely. The Washington government considers that it has made itself quite clear, and that not under any circumstances, will it recognize the Huerta government and does not expect further demands along that line. The administration, moreover, although hopeful of a positive assurance that Huerta will not be a candidate in the approaching election, is inclined to accept at their face value the assertions of Frederico Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, in his two notes to Lind, that Huerta is ineligible to re-election, as meaning his elimination from the presidential race.

Washington officials look at this point as the most important of their proposals, and think that with an amicable understanding on it will be reached soon. With these fundamentals settled, it is understood that further negotiations by Messrs. O'Shaughnessy and Lind look to the establishment of an effective armistice and the holding of a fair and free election.

Outside of administration quarters, however, much significance is attached to the pronouncement in concert by various official and semi-official newspapers in Mexico City a few days ago that Huerta will now be compelled to be a candidate, because he successfully defied the United States in the Lind negotiations.

High officials of the administration stated emphatically that while they felt quite satisfied now of Huerta's elimination, his subsequent election would not alter the attitude of the United States, namely, that recognition would not be extended him. Their action would be based upon the precedent set by President Hayes in 1877, who refused to recognize Porfirio Diaz a long time after he was elected on the ground that the United States had a right to observe whether his government was approved by the Mexican people and could guarantee its stability and its international obligations.

Unofficial reports, incidentally, continue to be a disposition at the Huerta government will not last much longer, on account of financial difficulties.

**Sees Things First Hand**  
VERA CRUZ, Sept. 3.—President Wilson's representative, John Lind, and Rear Admiral Fletcher returned tonight from Vista Hermosa plantation, where they went yesterday at the invitation of a Minnesota friend. The trip afforded no more thrills than the knowledge of a raid on property a few miles from the plantation the same night they spent there, in which bandits killed the man in charge, appropriating 2000 pesos, and the sight of the body of an executed rebel on the porch of a building by the side of the railway.

The expedition was of interest, however, to both, especially to Lind, who was anxious to obtain information concerning labor conditions. Hermosa plantation is one of those properties on which contract labor is employed. Lind had read extensively of peonage in Mexico, and his visit gave him an opportunity to investigate the system as adopted by his friend, R. M. Emery.

The number of American refugees arriving at Vera Cruz is increasing slowly, but steadily. The troubles and perplexities of American Consul W. W. Canada are increasing proportionately.

### CONFIDENCE IN CARRIGAN

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
BOSTON, Sept. 3.—That President James R. McAlister of the world's champion Boston American league baseball club believes Manager William F. Carrigan, capable of making

### TWO FOREIGNERS HELD BY FEDERALS

EAGLE PASS, Sept. 3.—Thomas Lawler, an American, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Shone, an Englishman, are detained by the federals at Monclova, Coahuila, according to advices received today by American Consul Blocker at Piedras Negras. Their families are supposed to be in an isolated camp with a few Mexicans in western Coahuila, near the Chihuahua state line. A relief party from Maricao ranch, near here, has been sent after them.

## Harry Thaw Given Unwanted Freedom For Three Minutes

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
COMTICOOK, Sept. 3.—Harry Kendall Thaw, tried out of Sherbrooke jail by a writ of habeas corpus, obtained by a coup by William Travers Jerome, enjoyed three minutes of liberty this afternoon and was then seized by the Dominion immigration authorities and hustled by automobile to this little town, where tonight he paced the floor of the immigration detention room. Tomorrow morning a special board of inquiry will sit in his case, and by night he may be thrust across the Vermont border as an undesirable alien.

His lawyers have planned no procedure to resist extradition to New York, and the belief is current tonight that before many hours Thaw will be back in Mattawan asylum for the criminal insane, from which he escaped on Sunday, August 17.

The beginning of the end of Thaw's refuge in Canada came with dramatic swiftness. The writ of habeas corpus, sued out last Saturday at the direction of Jerome, with John Berdrea, chief of police of this village, as petitioner, was sustained at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon by Matthew Hutchinson, superior judge of the district of St. Francis, sitting in chambers in Sherbrooke. Stolid, pallid and numb, Thaw sat not five feet from the judge as he read his decision. When, in the very last paragraph, the court declared him a free man, whether he desired his liberty or not, Thaw seemed to crumple up on the lounge where he sat. A cigar stump fell from his left hand and scattered the ashes on the floor, and from his right hand fluttered two tiny bits of ribbon a child had given him.

But he did not rise and W. K. McKewen, of his counsel, leaped over and patting him on the shoulder, whispered, Thaw raised his big, staring eyes and stood up. The immigration officers in the room, headed by E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent, moved near him, then Thaw began slowly to move to the door.

At the threshold Robertson said: "Come with us, Mr. Thaw." Without a word except a hoarse good-bye to the reporters, Thaw obeyed. Five minutes later a gray roadster streaked away from the courthouse. In the back seat was Thaw. He had not been given time to pack his scanty belongings and voluminous correspondence in his cell. In an hour he was in Comtcook. None but his counsel are allowed to see him.

W. L. Shurtliff, the first of Thaw's counsel to arrive at Comtcook, issued a statement. "If they have doctors ready to pronounce Thaw insane, I am informed they have, there is little hope of preventing his immediate deportation. I believe we will find a way to get the case into court and will have a good chance to prove that the immigration act is unconstitutional on the ground that it is inconsistent with the Ashburton treaty. But if the authorities at Ottawa are determined to send Thaw back, as they seem to be, I doubt very much whether they will pay any attention to any writ of prohibition I might obtain."

Late tonight Thaw's counsel issued the following statement: "There seems to be a disposition at the present time to invoke all the clauses of the immigration act against Thaw. It was understood at the beginning that he would be deported, if at all, on account of having entered Canada by stealth. But now it is understood that the matter of his mental condition will be inquired into. If this is done very likely they will take away from him the right of appeal which it has been considered up to the present time, he had. In this case, the end will come suddenly, and he will be deported at once."

Thaw's chief counsel, J. N. Greenshield, a Montreal millionaire, was not present when the writ was sustained. Tonight it is said, he is hurrying here to make a last desperate stand.

Charles D. White, already here, is discouraged and pessimistic. "It looks as if they were going to railroad him," he said. "Those higher ups have apparently made up their minds."

Jerome had not a word to say. As if divining in advance that Thaw would be forced out of Sherbrooke jail, Jerome preceded him here and was gazing down the roadway when the car bearing Thaw, hove in sight. The team again a pennant winner, was demonstrated today when he contracted with Carrigan to continue as manager for the season of 1914. The teams were not announced but it is understood Carrigan received a substantial increase in salary. Carrigan was appointed manager of the team a few months ago following the release of "Jake" Stahl, who piloted the club to a world's championship last year.

## LOLA NORRIS IS WITNESS FOR DEFENSE

Caminetti's Victim Admits That Story Told on Way from Reno Was Different from Her Sworn Testimony

### WAS LYING THEN TO SAVE BETRAYER

Defendant's Wife Tells of His Nervousness and His Sleeplessness Before the Flight—He Will Testify Today

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Lola Norris admitted today that she had given false testimony regarding her relations with F. Drew Caminetti. She was recalled to the stand to explain her first efforts to shield Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs, immediately after their arrest at Reno. She owned frankly that she had not told the truth, and to that extent her credibility as a witness and the value of her story to the government was shaken, but her explanation was that she lied to save man she loved and whom she then trusted.

Mrs. Caminetti followed her with testimony throwing interesting sidelights on the "eternal triangle," but in the main it was repetition of what she had previously told for Diggs at his trial. She made a willing and even an eager witness for her husband.

Tomorrow Caminetti will begin his personal defense with his own account of how he happened, incidentally and accidentally, to leave his wife in Sacramento with a baby three weeks old, while he fled across the California line with Lola Norris to Reno. This conduct, the government contends, constituted a felony that fell within the provisions of the Mann white slave act.

The afternoon session began with character testimony by a number of minor witnesses, who on cross-examination by the government admitted a knowledge of previous escapades by the defendant.

Then Lola Norris was recalled in the new role of witness for the defendant. She admitted that on the train she told District Attorney Atkinson, but not under oath, that she and Maury Washington occupied the same berth on the way to Reno; that she left Sacramento "because of notoriety," in the belief that her absence would make it easier for her parents, and that at Reno she and Maury Washington shared one bedroom and the two men the other. This, she testified, was not true.

The government undertook to explain this contradiction. "Why did you tell Atkinson that you and Miss Warrington occupied the berth together?" asked Theodore Roche.

"Miss Warrington and I agreed to tell that to shield the boys," she said.

"Had you ever talked to Caminetti and Diggs before this as to what you would say?"

"Yes; Diggs told us to be sure to say that we girls stayed together. I told Caminetti I'd stay by him. I wanted to protect my good name."

"Well, Miss Norris, don't you want to protect your good name now?"

"If I tell the truth, I don't see how I can."

Mrs. Caminetti testified concerning her husband's nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of appetite during the week before he left her, and she told of her threats to carry their domestic infidelities to the juvenile court.

"I told him I'd been to see Judge Hughes," she swore, "and he replied, 'My God, girl, haven't I worried enough?'"

"He would not tell me the cause of his nervousness. When I was in the hospital several weeks before, he was very attentive to me, and came to see me every night, and some times several times a day. Before that, of course, we had spats, the same as everyone else has them. I had been told that he was going around with these girls. I told him that Mrs. Diggs and I had had several conversations about it and had been advised to bring suit against Mr. Warrington if Miss Warrington didn't stop going around with our husbands, and his boasting of it. We told both of the girls and they said they didn't care. If the men were married, 'They should worry,' was what they said."

On cross examination she denied that she had been to the state board of control with complaints against her husband's failure to support her and her children.

Testifying for the defense, G. A. Putnam, a Sacramento newspaper man, told how he assured Maury Washington that his paper was not on the point of printing a scandal about her.

D. T. Leitch, a Sacramento chauffeur, horrified Judge Van Fleet by telling bluntly how he heard Diggs landlady, Diepenbrock, "give him hell" with sulphurous embellishments.

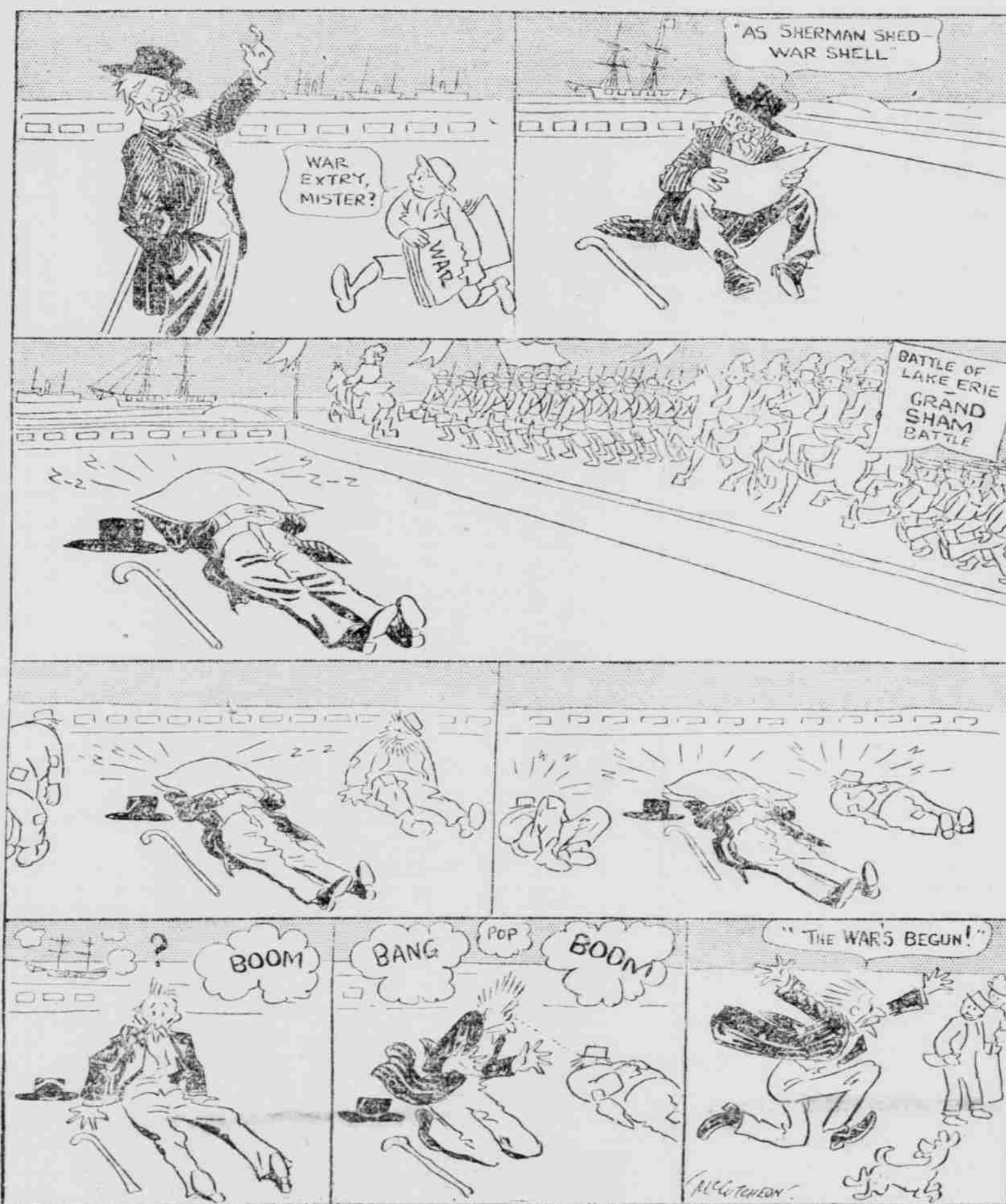
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### THE COLONEL'S MISTAKE.

(During the Recent Perry Celebration.)

By John T. McCutcheon.

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## GREEK LETTERS RELATE A TALE OF SLAUGHTER

Bulgarians Issue to the World Documentary Proof That They Were Not Responsible for All Atrocities in Balkans

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
SOFIA, Sept. 3.—In order to prove that Greek soldiers were responsible for many of the atrocities against the Bulgarians in the fighting last July between Bulgaria and her former allies, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, there have been made public in Sofia extracts from letters written by Greek soldiers and officers to friends at home.

The letters were captured in the mail box of the Nineteenth regiment of the Seventh Greek division by Bulgarian troops in the vicinity of Bulgaria. They were given out by a Bulgarian telegraphic agency in pamphlet form. Each is printed in original French, giving dates and the names signed to each communication.

The extracts follow: "We burned all the villages abandoned by the Bulgarians. They burn Greek villages. They massacre and we massacre. Everywhere we went we left no root of this race." Another: "We burned the villages of Danilif and Banitz; put everything to bayonet or the flames, making exceptions only of women, children, old people and churches. We did all this without pity and without grace."

### DIRECTUM I. WINS

Grand Circuit Folks See Sensational Pacing Stallion.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
HAITTFORD, Sept. 2.—Directum I, the sensational pacing stallion offered spectators of the grand circuit races here today thrills this afternoon when he took the 2:07 pace in straight heats, outclassing the field.

Winners  
2:09 trot—Final heat (unfinished Tuesday)—Fan Patch.  
2:07 pace—Directum I. (straight heats).  
2:08 trot—Cheney.  
2:20 trot—George Rex.

### SAYS SURGEONS KILLED YOUNG

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—The defense set out late today that John (Bull) Young died from the effect of a surgical operation and not from a blow received in the ring with Jess Willard. The surprise was sprung at the preliminary hearing of Willard and eleven others in Justice Summerfield's court at Vernon. Earl Rogers, attorney for the defense, began a grueling examination of Dr. R. B. Griffith, who had testified that Young died as a result of a blow on the point of the jaw. Rogers declared that the defense would show that Young died as a result of an injury to the brain by a knife.

## House Denies Open Hearing Currency Bill

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The administration currency bill was under fire at both ends of the capitol today. While the representatives of the American Bankers association continued their criticism of the bill before the senate currency committee, the republicans in the house committee made ineffectual efforts to have new hearings opened there.

The administration forces in the house committee defeated the plan for new hearings by a vote of 10 to 8. All the republicans supported a resolution offered by Representative Burke of Pennsylvania (republican) which asked that the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of currency, and representatives of the American Bankers association be heard. The Burke resolution defeated and the committee adopted one by Representative Wingo of Arkansas, democrat, declaring that the views of the American Bankers association were known fully and that the amendments proposed by the recent bankers conference at Chicago had been suggested repeatedly to the proponents of the bill every one had been discussed and seriously and carefully considered by those responsible to the country for this legislation.

This action will result in the conclusion of the consideration of the bill tomorrow and the reporting of the measure to the house next Monday by Chairman Glass. The democratic lead-

## HERE'S AN ARMY ALL COMPLETE WELL TRAINED

At Present Encampment of Spanish War Veterans, Members Will Be Offered to the Country as Military Reserve

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Amid much enthusiasm Buffalo today gave welcome to hundreds of men who saw service in the army or navy of the United States during the war with Spain. The occasion of the gathering is the annual national encampment of the United Spanish war veterans, which had its formal opening today and will be continued during the remainder of the week. The attendance is unusually large. Some of the delegates and visitors have journeyed from points as far distant as Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, to meet their old comrades and to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The present encampment will again take up the project of a powerful military reserve for the national defense. The project has no parallel in the history of the nation. In effect, it is an offer from 200,000 Spanish war veterans, scattered throughout the United States and possessions, to maintain an organization and hold themselves in readiness for military duty. In return, the veterans will ask the war department to grant them some of the privileges given to soldiers in the regular service.

In addition to the business sessions the encampment will be marked by many features of entertainment. Members of the women's auxiliary are here in great numbers and have planned a lively program for the rest of the week. Scranton, Los Angeles and Cleveland are bidding for the 1914 encampment of the veterans.

ers will be prepared then to urge the immediate consideration of the bill by the house. In the committee meeting today Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina, was the only democrat who favored the opening of new hearings.

## PARTY PLEDGE OF DEMOCRATS IS SUSPENDED

Senate Majority Rejects Progressive Amendment to Tariff Bill, to Put on Free List Trust-made Articles

### ALLEGED ADVICE OF PRESIDENT

Not a Good Time, He Said, to Come to Aid of Progressive Republicans by Observing the Baltimore Platform

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—One of the rocks that threatened the peaceful passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill dissolved into thin air late today when the senate majority swung solidly into line behind the leaders to defeat the amendment designed to regulate trusts. By a vote of fifty to twelve the senate rejected a proposal by Senator Kenyon to put aluminum on the free list. Kenyon and those who joined him in supporting the amendment declared that the manufacture of aluminum in the United States was in the control of a monopoly by the Aluminum company of America. The vote is accepted as a prelude to action on another amendment proposing to free list the manufacturers of all combinations declared by the courts to be monopolies.

Chairman Simmons of the finance committee, announced that it was not the purpose of the majority to legislate on the trust question at the present time. It was agreed that the Baltimore platform declared against trust-made products, but said that this was not the time for trust legislation. He said congress had spent the summer on the tariff and would spend the fall on currency. He promised that when those matters were disposed of trust legislation be taken up. He prophesied that winter would find the legislators still in session. Simmons spoke after a visit to the White House in conference with the president and said the "insurgent" democrats had been told by the president that he did not think it a good time to go to the aid of the progressive republicans.

The regular republicans voted with the democrats against the amendment. Those supporting it were Brady, Bristow, Cattron, Clapp, Crawford, Jones, La Follette, Norris, Poindexter, Sterling and Works.

## GLOBE JAIL BREAK STOPPED IN TIME

Stewart the Murderer Was to Lead the Way.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
GLOBE, Sept. 3.—Sheriff Haynes discovered today a plot to free forty-seven prisoners from the county jail. The steel wall from the cells to the corridor were nearly sawed through.

The projected jail delivery was exposed by a former prisoner. It is charged that William Stewart, under a death sentence, was to have escaped first, overpower the guard and throw the levers locking the doors of the steel cage in which most of the prisoners are confined.

## LATE CONGRESSMAN BECOMES GUNMAN

Former Representative Wilson of Idaho shot Dead.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]  
BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Former Congressman Edgar Wilson, after having been arrested here charged with mobsterly shot Deputy Sheriff Harry Champlin, the bullet taking off two fingers and grazing his head. The shooting occurred in the sheriff's office after Wilson was taken there from his home by Champlin and another deputy. He went peacefully to the sheriff's office but while being searched he suddenly drew a revolver and in the struggle that followed the weapon was discharged. Wilson represented Idaho at Washington from 1896 to 1898. He was associated with counsel for the defense in the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone here in 1907, following the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

### NEGRO TO HANG FOR MURDER

(Special to The Republican.)  
BRANDON, Miss., Sept. 3.—Failure to control himself when cursed by a white man, whom he turned upon and killed, caused Will Loney, a negro, to be sentenced to hang. Unless there is an unlooked for respite the sentence will be carried out day after tomorrow. After killing Newell, the farmer who angered him, the negro killed the farmer's wife, who was the only witness to the deed.